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Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of total sample for each age group (0-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75+) across different years (1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020). The y-axis represents the percentage of total sample, ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis represents the years. The 0-14 age group shows a steady decline from approximately 25% in 1980 to 10% in 2020. The 15-24 age group shows a slight increase from approximately 15% in 1980 to 20% in 2020. The 25-34 age group shows a slight increase from approximately 10% in 1980 to 15% in 2020. The 35-44 age group shows a slight increase from approximately 10% in 1980 to 15% in 2020. The 45-54 age group shows a slight increase from approximately 10% in 1980 to 15% in 2020. The 55-64 age group shows a slight increase from approximately 10% in 1980 to 15% in 2020. The 65-74 age group shows a slight increase from approximately 10% in 1980 to 15% in 2020. The 75+ age group shows a slight increase from approximately 10% in 1980 to 15% in 2020.

erty capital out of foreign politics. The
 robe then relates at length Blaine's acts of
 hostility toward England, as shown in the
 Chilean affair, the Behring Sea question,
 a Newfoundland matter, etc., and adds:
 "even as it was, President Harrison some-
 times had a difficult task to check the mis-
 chief."

The Star publishes a most violent attack on Blaine because of his protection principles, and sums up its estimate of President Harrison's qualifications by declaring that he is a "quiet, unassuming old gentleman of great personal integrity, but without great abilities." It then predicts the nomination of Blaine.

own. So much for Republican omerté.
But almost the last act of the late Democratic Cabinet was to insult the British representative at Washington, by **TRYING TO RECONCILE THE IRISH FACTIONS.**
New York, June 10.—The Federation of

spring games of the New York Athletic Club took place Friday at Traver's island and resulted in the breaking of three world's records. In putting the sixteen-pound shot scratch George B. Gray of the New York Athletic Club broke his own

CHECKING THE CHINESE.
Brisbane, Queensland, June 7.—A large proportion of the Chinese population of South Australia is migrating to other colonies and many are coming to the

On Paris—	
On demand,	3.50
Credits, 4 months' sight,	3.67
On Berlin—Demand,	2.90
On New York—	

On demand,	71½
Credits, 60 days' sight,	71½
On Bombay—	
Wire,	222
On demand,	223
On Calcutta—	

On demand, ...	323
On Shanghai—	
On demand, ...	72
30 days' sight, private paper, ...	72 1/2
(old Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	\$35.00

Temperature.
(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s
Premises, Queen's Road.)

Do.	1 P.M.,...	29.88
Do.	4 P.M.,...	—
THERMOMETER—	9 A.M.,...	85
Do.	1 P.M.,...	88
Do.	4 P.M.,...	—

Do.	Do.	1 P.M.	81
Do.	Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do.	Maximum ...		88
Do.	Minimum over night		82

	Previous day			On date		
	day	10 a.m.	4 p.m.	day	10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer	20.84	20.87	20.79			
Temperature	83	84	86			
Humidity	70	77	68			
Direction of Wind	SSW	—	S			
Force	1	0	1			
Weather	c	00	c			
Rain						
Highest open air temperature on the day			82			
Lowest open air temperature on the day			75			

Hongkong, July 9, 1892.

Dr. Dobson writes at 10.30 a.m. to-day as follows:—Barometer falling. Gradients slight for S.W. winds. Weather cloudy, warm and rather dry.

To-day at the Magistrate Pang Yun Yau, owner of the steam launch *Wing Lee*, was charged with carrying passengers on board the launch without having a certificate. The master on board and with having caused the steam whistle to be blown when there was no necessity. After Mr Hastings had heard the evidence of Sergeant Niven, it was stated on behalf of the defendant that the master of the *Wing Lee* had turned sick and the master of the *Wing Mo*, who had a certificate, took his place. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$7 for the blowing of the whistle, and \$3 for not having the change of master ordered at the Harbour office.

We understand that a circular is being sent round among school managers intimating that the Government have resolved to shut up every Government school at present maintained irrespective of results and attendance that has an average attendance of less than twenty-five scholars. The resolution will not apply to a few exceptionally situated and isolated schools, but it will cause the closing or transference to the Grant-in-aid scheme of some twelve or fourteen village schools. The scheme also includes the handing over, at a nominal rent, of the schoolhouses of Shai-wai, where it seems the attendance is less than ten scholars, and of the Little Hongkong school, where the attendance is less than fifteen scholars.

We regret to learn, from the Shanghai papers, that Lieutenant Arthur G. Cavston, H. M. Surveying ship *Proteus*, committed suicide on board the vessel at Shanghai on the 3rd inst., by shooting himself. It appears that about 7.30 a.m. the sound of a pistol shot was heard coming from the deck of the ship, and on his shipmates entering they found that he had shot himself in the head while lying in his bunk. He appeared to have been in a depressed frame of mind for some time but no such notice seems to have been taken of the fact. Lieutenant Cavston was a smart and capable young officer and was much esteemed on board his ship. He had formerly served on board the *Ramirez* with Capt. Moore. At the Naval Court held to inquire into the sad affair the finding was that the deceased had shot himself while in a state of temporary insanity. He was buried with Naval honours. The funeral procession included a firing party of 100 men under the command of Lieut. Talbot of the *Caroline*, and about fifty officers of the men-of-war of various nationalities in the harbour. The service at the cemetery was conducted by the Rev. H. C. Hodges.

From various causes the performance of 'Les Cloches de Corneville' last night by the Stanley Opera Company was not a success. The same haste in preparation and unfamiliarity with the dialogue were only too apparent, and the result was a halting, unsatisfactory representation. Another cause which contributed to the non-success of last night's performance was the inability of Miss F. Stanley and Mr Phillips to take up their customary parts, both of these members of the Company being laid aside by indisposition. Miss de Lorne undertook the part of *Grizelidis* only an hour and a half before the commencement of the performance, and sang her music so well that she was deservedly cheered more than once. Miss Giselle Denver, it is needless to say, was a sprightly *Serpentine*, and Miss Dolle Childs as *Germaine* did useful work. Had Mr Liddard been better acquainted with his lines as *Marquis de Corneville* he would have earned credit for one of his best efforts this season. He looked the part and sang with intelligence, but not knowing the dialogue his acting was stiff and lacking in 'go.' Most of the interest in *Planchette's* opera centres round three characters—the miser, the Bailie, and the Bailie's clerk. Of these *Gasperd* was the only one played with anything like merit. Mr Driscoll may not, and does not, portray *Gasperd* merely love for his golden board as *Shiel Barry* did in the early days of the opera, and he never gave that emotional thrill which a first-class rendering of the part invariably sends through the audience, but he knew his part, and displayed some knowledge also of the author's conception of the character. When Mr Durish has had time to study the Bailie, he ought to get some fun out of the character, but he must remember that there is a considerable difference between a low-comedy character and the 'corner man' of a bigger minstrel troupe. The 'business' which passes as the stock-in-trade of the miser will not do duty for the Bailie. The Bailie is nothing without the clerk, and the clerk nothing without the Bailie, and it was the want of playing to each other's hands which made *Gasperd* and the Bailie's pleasantry fall flat last night. The myopie dance was a success and the dancing at the opening of the third act as good as ever. As has been already said, the performance was not a success, but it is as well to remember the difficulties under which the Company laboured. A nightly change of programme is too much for them. It is not now attempted at home, and under the peculiarly trying circumstances existing in the East, it is too much to expect the Company to do justice to themselves or to the opera and burlesques they attempt to perform.

A VERY unusual phenomenon, says the *N.C. Daily News*, was witnessed from the Gardens at Shanghai in the afternoon of the 2nd inst. when, within an hour, no fewer than six bright 'sun dogs' were seen.

ANOTHER CHINESE STRIKE AT MACAO.

The strike of the whole of the Chinese inhabitants of Macao over the *Sagashu Farm* will still be fresh in the minds of our readers, and from information received from the neighbouring Colony this afternoon it would appear that another demonstration, although on a smaller scale, is likely to take place on the part of the Chinese against the governing authorities. Singularly enough, the difference of opinion has arisen over the abolition of a 'Farm.' Some time ago it was decided to substitute the licensing system for the *Lin-pun Farm*, and intimidation was given on the 22nd ult. that all those who wished to carry on business in the manufacture or sale of wine either for local consumption or importation would have to send in a declaration to the Exchequer Office, giving all the necessary particulars as to the nature of the respective businesses and the localities in which they were carried on. The notification came as a surprise to the Chinese. They were under the impression that the whole question had been settled and that they were freed from any tax. Having discussed the matter privately they formed themselves into two divisions—one composed of those who were ready to conform to the new arrangement and provide themselves with the license; the other of those who disapproved of the proposal of the authorities and were determined to resist the imposition. The declarations had to be lodged by the 5th inst., but only some hundred merchants have made the formal application. These merchants put in an appearance at the Exchequer Office to learn what amount they had to pay. They could not obtain any satisfactory reply. As yet the Committee entrusted with the question have not decided the amount of the tax, but from what can be gleaned of the Government proposals it would appear that they intend to divide the license into three classes, levying a graduated tax of \$30, \$24, and \$18 per annum. The Chinese maintain that this tax is too heavy, and ask for a reduction. A final decision was deferred till the Chinese would make a faithful declaration of the value of their respective shops and the quantities of wine they sold, bought, imported or manufactured. These returns were made on Wednesday, and as no indication was made on that day as to the adjustment of the amount of the tax, it was determined to hold a private meeting to discuss the whole subject. A meeting of rise and wine merchants was accordingly held in the Wang-jung-tang Club on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The necessary permission not having been obtained from the authorities, the police broke up the meeting and arrested several of the participants, and recently persons were present, the prisoners being either confined in Monte Fort or sent on board the gunboats. Amongst the Chinese population there is naturally much excitement over the matter, and while in the meantime, another demonstration is not likely to be made as in the case of the *Sagashu Farm* difficulty, this is an eventuality that cannot be overlooked by the Government. Their partial success with regard to the *Sagashu Farm* has obviously taught the Chinese the lesson that they may contend, not unsuccessfully, with the Portuguese Government on the settlement of questions affecting local trade, and in the flush of their newfound knowledge they are about to attack the authorities at the most vulnerable point, and it is considered probable that the hundred merchants who made the requisite declaration and now consider the cost of the license excessive will join the malcontents.

THE LOSS OF THE HAIPHONG.

The *Japan Gazette* of the 30th ult. gives the following account of the wreck of the *Haiphong*:—Early this morning the *Yokohama* arrived in port having aboard the captain, officers and men of the wrecked steamer *Haiphong*, as well as Lloyd's Surveyor (Captain Efford), and others who had proceeded to the scene of the wreck. They report the vessel a hopeless wreck almost entirely sinking. The bottom of the ship has been pierced through and through by the rocks and the vessel is full of water. From the first Officer (Mr. L. B. Jones), who has kindly supplied us with particulars, we learn that the vessel struck on the rocks off Cape Idzu under the Hiro-saki light, at 3.45 a.m. on Tuesday morning, the 29th June, during a dense fog. The steaming of the vessel was the first indication that she was in danger. The order was immediately given to clear the boats, an order which was promptly obeyed; the men exhibiting not the slightest confusion in their trying position. The water rapidly poured into the vessel, and the officers and men then entered the boats and stood by the vessel for about two hours until she had listed over and filled with water. The boats then proceeded to the nearest harbour and reported the state of affairs to the authorities. The men were housed in Japanese dwellings, supplied with necessities and treated with every consideration and courtesy. On the afternoon of the 30th a Japanese man-of-war, the *Chiyoda*, arrived from the scene and the *Yokohama* proceeded to the scene and kindly volunteered assistance, but the vessel was beyond any help, and in the evening all the officers, &c., started for Yokohama in the *Yokohama*. The *Haiphong* had a full cargo of sugar, molasses, and cotton seed.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That in these hot months, when sleep has often to be wooed like a maiden shy and coy, it is dangerous for skippers to blow their steam-whistles more than fifteen minutes at a time.

That I fancy Captain Craig was rather sorry he indulged in that typhoon of sound at four o'clock the other morning, awakening not seven but seven hundred sleepers.

That it is all very well for the pawky skipper to say that his whistle was dry or jammed, and, like the traditional automaton lurchy-gurdy in church that struck up Yankee Doodle, would not stop.

That, as Magistrate Hastings wisely remarked, the whistle must have been fairly started off and opened out before it got jammed.

That \$1 per minute was a fair fine for such incontinent and inconsiderate 'blowing,' and the detention of the *Memuir* from her pursuit of her rival (the *Tai-yuan*) was perhaps more unwelcome than the \$15 fine.

That the residents at the Peak levels—the Highlands of the Island—must have been pleased at the public spirit shown by Mr St. John Hancock in prosecuting the chair-coolies who threatened him.

That the unanimous opinion of the Highlands is that the coolies on these levels are overbearing, rude and intractable.

That the absence of a regular police patrol seems to give these harpies an amount of self-confidence that should be checked.

That extortions over and above the fare-and-half offered every day, and the police, naturally enough, can seldom be on the spot when required.

That if a stricter surveillance be not exercised over these wild men of the mountains, I should not wonder if a serious breach of the peace did not follow.

That if the protection of the law is not handy and available, the Anglo-Saxon has a certain aptitude of carving out a remedy with his own hand.

That the fog-demon at the Gap Rock Lighthouse is now in progress of erection, and will be in full swing ere the next fog-mantle falls.

That its sound is said to be better than a gun, and far less likely to be misunderstood than a siren.

That 'note your remarks about the Hong-kong Observatory, and how not to do the work required.'

That all the criticism of such an institution is like basing the air, as the ultra-ironical had is what the Home folks are getting us to pay for, under the pretext that we are receiving in return forecasts of weather and storm-warnings—the very things we do not get.

That perhaps Governor Robinson is 'chewing the cud' over this question, as he seems to be doing, very sensibly I think, over many others.

That faint little wafts of excitement over the G. O. R. Election at Home are reaching these shores.

That as yet there are not many returns to justify any prophecies, although the wish is faintly to be seen in the thought with the majority of British residents here—that Gladstone won't succeed.

That the strong sense of the National party ought to save the nation from attempting to carry through the hazardous programme unfolded in Gladstone's latest manifesto.

That if Sir Edward O'Malley, formerly Attorney General here, and recently Chief Justice at Singapore, be of the same mind as he was when in Hongkong, he will be in the line of the fight—whether as a McCarthyite or an anti-McCarthyite no one seems to know.

That if I were an Ulster-man, I would do as the Ulster-man has done—i.e., to stand to the end, to the end of the end, and refuse any other.

That how that species of loyalty can possibly be described as insipient rebellion, except by professional politicians, election agitators, and lunatics, I am at a loss to understand.

That all the same I have the greatest respect for Sir E. O'Malley, and believe he is or was a Home Ruler of the moderate type.

That a little whisper is occasionally heard about the want of readiness shown by marine lot-vendors to rub with the Regulation money to the Treasury.

That the prospect of realising millions of profit has been sadly dimmed of late, though we all hope it may yet again become as bright as of old.

That many rumours of schemes of modification or of relief have been abroad, but nothing seems to come of them, and the terms of the bond (pretty hard, some of them, in these times) or resumption, will have to be the only alternative for the poorer lot-owners.

That these are times when Governments as well as others should be just and considerate, and it is a good sign to have to pay Crown rent for ground that is so excessively marine as let me say, twenty feet.

That this is in truth a strange thing that I hear, about whisky without any odour, with all the requisite, indiscoverable bouquet of the fine Old Scotch washed out of it.

That, though American yarn tugs it be, it is enough to shake one's belief in the fitness of things—in the Hongkong Government, the Time Ball, the Observatory's aerial warnings, the Town Clock, and the Post Office board—to think of such a thing.

That the carrying out of a distance so radical, revolutionary, and millennial in its nature and its results would be like extracting the sweetness from the treasured lillipops of innocent childhood—aye, and it would also prove a rude and cruel shock to the traditional use of the rich and the poor.

That the account you gave the other day of a lecture in the Engineers' Institute, about feed-heaters, boilers, and steam generally, was too much for my nerves.

That I hardly 90 off degrees at night, with hardly a zephyr blowing, was bad enough, but a man coolly talking about a temperature varying from 211 to 1223 was a thing which, with all respect, would have been more appropriate in colder weather.

That I am not surprised that the reading of such a paper was followed by an unusually warm discussion.

THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF NATIVE JUNKS.

That, speaking of temperature, I hear the petroleum tanks near Mongkok are going on merrily towards completion, and will probably be finished ere the Government reply to the protest sent the night.

That the promoters of the tanks claim they are taking more precautions against accident than all the other tank-makers in Christendom put together.

That sets to construction of tanks, pond, earth embankment, isolated filling-sheds, pipes, etc., their arrangements (they say) will defy criticism and all the ills that oil is heir to.

That whether these assurances will allay the fears of the protesters remains to be seen.

That the first petroleum tanker is expected to arrive here via Suva Canal in October.

That I see the Sanitary Board are losing their fondness for 'much talking—their hands'—as will, I think, be the case with the Imperial Maritime Customs whose Tariff is regulated by Treaty. Otherwise it seems to me that the Committee, but, in their judgment, where contact between the Native Customs and the Imperial Maritime Customs is concerned, the Imperial Maritime Customs have to be dealt with solely by Treaty (Native and in transit to non-Treaty Ports), and should be, controlled by the Chinese native customs, but all other cargo (Native or Foreign, is under the direction of the Imperial Maritime Customs whose Tariff is regulated by Treaty. 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